The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,222.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	18
„ Ratnagherry	12	„ Galle	19
„ Vingoria	12	„ Negapatam	21
„ Cundapore	13	„ Pamben	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	26
„ Calicut	16	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the days above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	25	„ Linga	10
„ Lingah	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Lingah	28	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	31	„ Guadur	16
	June.	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	3	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Bussorah	3		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Star of the South," Smith, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1869. Agents for the ship.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are requested to close off their respective accounts as speedily as possible. The undersigned begs to give notice, that as it is necessary to close the accounts of the firm she will be compelled to enforce payment should no heed be paid to this advertisement.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious distempers thus.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicylicus) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. }
Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,900 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Mask.
1	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Cowries' Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," lately vacated by Joseph Bray, Esq. Apply to Cowasjee Jehanghier, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. Heeralall & Co. have removed their Offices from 6 Rampart Row to 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE.—AHMEDNUGGUR RACES for 1869.—The penalty on Colonial and English Horses will be 14 lbs.

H. DANIELL, Capt.,
Honorary Secretary.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by Jeffrey & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh, to be had at the Godown of the undersigned, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts, and Rs. 3-8 per dozen for Pints.

Bombay, 5th May, 1869. LYON & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 6th instant, until Wednesday the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Wanted immediately two Apothecaries in the abovementioned Railway. Applications should be made to the undersigned in person, between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A.M., at the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Medical Department.

Wm. SOLTAU ECCLES,
Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Byculla, 5th May, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 15th instant, at No. 5 Rampart Row, that the following 30 Shares, the numbers of which are hereby specified—

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 32, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 82, 84, 94, 96, 97, 108, 109, 112, 113,

upon which several overdue Calls are as yet unpaid, are hereby with absolutely declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, unless such overdue Calls shall have been paid on or before the 5th June next by shareholders residing in Bombay, and on before the 15th June next by shareholders residing upcountry.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 5th May, 1869. Secretaries & Managers.

FOR SALE,

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle ...Qts	„ 22	„
Do. Brandy	„ 36	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret	„ 23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 18	„
Port Wine of 1815	„ 30	„
Do. of 1847	„ 24	„
W. McEwan's Pale Ale ...Qts	„ 4	„
Do. Do. ...Pts	„ 2-8	

REMINGTON & Co.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s
Superior highly Glazed
PLAYING CARDS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Gold and Palace, Harry's and Mogul's, per pack	1 12	2 0
Do. do. do. ...per doz. packs	20 0	22 8
Super Harry's and Mogul's, backs beautifully coloured in a variety of new designs ..per pack	1 6	1 8
Do. do. do. ..per doz. packs	15 0	16 8

CAVENDISH'S WHIST
PUBLICATIONS.

The Laws and Principles of Whist	2	8	2 12
The Pocket Guide to Whist	0	7	0 8
The Pocket Laws of Whist	0	7	0 8
The Pocket Rules for leading at Whist	0	7	0 8

WHIST MARKERS,

The Cavendish's Whist Marker	1	12	2 0
Single or Double, printed in two colours...per pair	0	7	0 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CRICKET KIT.

Treacher and Company, Limited, having been appointed James Lillywhite and Company's sole, wholesale and retail agents for the manufactures are in addition to supply Regimental and Station Clubs, Schools, &c., upon liberal terms.

James Lillywhite and Co. hold the Brevet of appointment to the Prince Imperial of France, and Honorable Mention of Superior Quality of Goods at the London Exhibition of 1862.

(N.B.—Lillywhite's Illustrated Catalogue, containing the Laws of Cricket and Foot Ball, and other useful information, to be had on application.)

BALLS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Superior Treble Seamed Balls	...each	4 12 5 4
Do. Double do. for Club use	...each	4 0 4 8

BATS.

By Lillywhite, Duke, Clapshaw, Bartlett, and Page.		
Presentation, with silver plate for inscription	...each	15 0 17 0
All Cane handled	do. do.	„ 13 0 14 8
Treble do. do.	... ...	„ 10 8 12 0
Double do ...	... ...	„ 8 0 9 0
Whalebone Percussion	... ...	„ 11 8 13 0
Best Cheshire, by Bartlett	... ...	„ 12 8 14 0
Match Bats, best selected	... ...	„ 7 0 8 0
Do. for practice	... ...	„ 6 0 6 12
Club do. do.	... ...	„ 5 0 5 8

BELTS, (CRICKETING.)

Superior I. R. Belts, assorted	...from 1 8 to 5 0

BOOTS, (CRICKETING.)

Boots, best Buckskin, with spikes	...per pair	10 8 11 8
Shoes do. do.	... „	10 0 11 0

GLOVES, (CRICKETING.)

Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	...per pair	5 4 5 12
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated	„	6 0 7 0

LEG GUARD.

Guards, White Buckskin, with 3 straps and buckles	...	7 4 8 0
Do. Chamois skin	...	6 12 7 8

SCORING BOOKS AND SHEETS.

Books, strongly bound, for 50 Matches	...each	10 8 12 0
Do. do. do. 25 do.	„	6 0 6 8
Do. do. do. 12 do.	„	3 8 4 0
Sheets, Scoring	per doz.	3 0 3 8

STUMPS.

Stumps, best, with brass tops and iron points...sets	8 0	9 0
Do. best plain ash ... ... „	5 8	6 0

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKETING KIT.

Nets for Long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	...each	16 0 18 0

Note—This is an indispensible article behind the wicket for practice.

Measures, solid leather, from 23 yards upwards	...from	3 0 to 7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per doz.		1 12 2 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	...each	0 12 0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE NEW
CORRESPONDENCE PAPER

For Inland or Overland Mail is, agreeable to write upon and of handsome appearance; size of folded sheet is 8½ by 5¼ inches. One sheet and envelope can be sent by Inland, four sheets and envelope by Overland, post: Ask for the

EGYPTIAN LINEAR OVERLAND NOTE PAPER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, or Violet, per packet of five quires	1 8	1 12
Per Ream	5 8	6 0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1 2	1 4

THE NEW LADIES' NOTE
or
INVITATION PAPER;

To fold once: Ask for the Princess' Note Paper,

per packet	... ...	1 6 1 8
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	... ...	1 4 1 6

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE!!!

ANOTHER GREAT PRODUCTION!
"THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS."
WITH GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NEW SONGS, DANCES, LOCAL HITS, AND BOHOTE MUSKEERY.

ON SATURDAY, 8TH MAY,
Will be presented the New Burlesque Extravaganze entitled,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

Giaffir (the usurping Pacha of Abydos, of whom, having no right whatever to the title, we may say his offence is rank) ..... Mr. South.
Selim (his supposed Son, a fast [and loose] young Oriental Grandsman, with a penchant for cigars, latch-keys, and late hours —in short, a regular young Turk) ..... Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mirza (the Pirate of the Isles, and terror of Abydos—an individual whose ablutionary habits are confined to scrubbing his decks and scouring the seas—a pattern pirate—although supposed to be doubly dyed, warranted not to wash) ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Osman Bey (an elderly Turk, Chieftain, who is certainly old and ugly enough to know better) ..... Mr. Pollock.
Muley (subordinate Pirates, anything but) Mr. Deering.
Sadi (pretty scoundrels .....) Mr. Herberte.
Haroun (a mysterious Nubian Slave) ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Bensalla (a mute Attendant and a dumb Waiter) ..... Mr. Cull.

GUARDS, SLAVES, PIRATES, AND ATTENDANTS.

Zulieka (the Pearl of Abydos—Giaffir's "One Fair Daughter," whose slightest glance is sufficient to give the most unsuscepible heart an [Oliver] twist) ..... Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Zobeide (her hand [some] maiden, mistress of the robes, and curator of the crinoline department) ..... Miss F. Wiseman.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Scene I.—SALOON IN THE PACHA'S PALACE AT ABYDOS.

A sweet spot and a despot—"Where's your elder brother?"—distressing scene between Selim and his supposed parent—a dread resolve—sound of the bells (the Audience providing the clapper) —a gentle hint—a modest proposal and rash eruption on the part of Selim—departure of the bully and arrival of the billet—"What! No! Can it be?"—the assignation, the declaration, and the peroration.

Scene II.—GARDENS OF THE PALACE.

A serious, and luckily a very short one.

Scene III.—SOMEWHERE OR ANOTHER IN ABYDOS.

The romance of Zulieka, the reverse of Zobiede, and the perfidy of the pirates—sudden appearance of the Abydos Bogeyman—Mirza questions Zobiede on the very Amo Amas, and begs of her to aim at his head—Mirza having scene her indulges in a scena, (please give this word its Anglican pronunciation,) on his own account.

Scene IV.—THE PIRATE'S HAUNT.

The secret of the Aphis Vastator of Abydos—the long-lost Son—universal beer and double ex-tacy of everybody.

Scene V.—APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.

Osman Bey's love does not run as smoothly as might be wished —De Lunatico Inquirendon—Midsummer Madness—Zulieka cuts up father and exercises her pas—refusal to love, honor, and o-Bey —agony of every one.

Scene VI.—TERRACE ON THE SHORES OF THE HELLESPONT.

BALLET OF ALMAS.

To be followed by the
WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EVOLUTIONS
Of Signor Spindleshankerini's Perfo-ming Dervishes, unrivalled in grace, strength, and daring, and entitled the
FEATS OF THE BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Astounding acts of daring! perilous feats! ceiling walking, and la perche by Davoni Carsonini. The flying trapeze, by Signor Dheringhi. Olympian Games by Signor Richardsoni and Mons. Herberte.

GENERAL JOLLITY!

The performance will commence with the popular Comedy in one Act, called,
DELICATE GROUND,
OR PARIS IN 1793.

Citizen Sangfroid ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Alphonze de Grandior ..... Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Pauline ..... Mrs. Richardson.

After which the highly successful Ethiopian sketch,
THE HAUNTED HOUSE,
OR, WHO'S AFRAID?
Introducing the Celebrated
PHANTOM CHORUS
FROM "LA SONNAMBULA,"
Supported by Messrs. Carson, Herberte and South.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5
Stalls ..... „ 3
Upper Circle ..... „ 2
Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. Richardson
Musical Director ..... Signor Zelman.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Vents, and Lucas. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to let, consisting of 4 Rooms, Bathroom, and Cook-room, suitable for bachelors, family or office. Apply to 13 Meadow Street. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SILVER GOODS.
FOR PRESENTATION.

Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Light openwork, or solid, Silver; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
CORAL AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 29 to Rs. 25.

IVORY RING AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

(Each in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.

(Each complete in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

CIGAR CASES.

Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving *For Prize or Testimonial Purposes.*
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.

Plain, Chased, or Engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved; From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do.	10	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Do.	5	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	0
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	0
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Damask Napkins of all sizes .....
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen ..... 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Gold Solitaires Plain ..... 15 to 30
„ „ Chased ..... 15 „ 30
„ „ Enamelled ..... 16 „ 30
Sleeve Links ..... 18 „ 30
Shirt Studs ..... 14 „ 30
Scarf Rings ..... 8 „ 12
Scarf Pins (latest novelties) ..... 10 „ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Overland Trunks ..... 20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ..... 50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus ..... 16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions) .....
Scotch Mauds ..... 12 „ 35
Railway Rugs .....
Whitney Reclining Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT. Rs. as.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

Paris Hats	14 0
Dash Shell Felt	10 8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8 8
The Jerome do.	7 8
The Cantab do.	7 8
The Isis do.	7 8
The Derby do.	7 8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.....Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin!
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits			Rs. 35
Do. do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do.	do	Trousers	„ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.
The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market was active to-day. Inquiry for Elphinstones and Colabas. Elphinstones rose from 870 to 880, and remains steady at the latter rate. Colabas closed firm at 1,415.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 (div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	137 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1415
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	880
3,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	470
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	858
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150—1160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	575 (div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1580 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2930
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300		Royal	1400

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
75,000	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
157,500	12,000	11,000	1750 p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	580
...	1,880	1,880	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
237,500	5,500	5,500	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	9650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
80,000	2,000	2,000	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	130—
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	35
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsular	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
280,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	95 nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	109½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-0-0
Australian Gold	,, 168-9-

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Scerabad.
Shuttleworth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nusseerabad.
Atkins, Surgeon, Civil, on leave, from Tannah.
Sibthorpe, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Matheran.
Lounds, Lieutenant, 93rd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Atkins, Surgeon, Civil, on sick leave, to England.
Ducat, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.
Fisher, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Sibthorpe, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cherry, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 8s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers up to 7th May	£5 0s. 0d.	
	,, from 15th to 1st June	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Her Majesty	Downie	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Mandvie, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Louisa	Leaver	Kurrachee.
	Morning Star	Nacoda	Malabar Coast.
	Krishna (s)	Bonfellow	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Rotheray, Main, to Liverpool.
Ship Rohilla, Dougall, to Penang.
Brig Nesseral Mujeed, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 4th, 2 P.M.—Mail steamer "Orissa," from China anchored.
MADRAS, 5th, 6 A.M.—Steamer "Meinam," from Calcutta, in sight.
GALLE, 5th, 5 A.M.—Steamer "Sattara" sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, 5th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat" sailed for Calcutta during last night.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st and 2nd May.
,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st May.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th May to 8 P.M. of the 5th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 1	0 4
,, Calcutta	6 58	1 52
,, Madras	7 20	1 14

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company;
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

POSTAL NOTICES.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 8th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	May 8	Tuesday	June 15
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 29
Tuesday	,, 25	,,	July 2
,,	June 1	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 20

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	May 14	Friday	June 25
,,	,, 28	,,	July 9
,,	June 11	,,	,, 23

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	May 14	Friday	Aug. 6
,,	June 11	,,	Sept. 3
,,	July 9	,,	Oct. 1

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

May 6th.	September 9th.
June 7th.	October 4th.
July 7th.	November 5th.
August 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	May 8th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	May 14th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	4 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—April 17th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major G. Hamilton, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rohilcund District, of a son.
DALZEL—April 29th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., Surgeon 37th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

MR. HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC'S Cotton Report ought to exercise some influence on the fate of the notorious Cotton Frauds Bill. Written with more than common ability, admirably arranged, and full of detailed information upon the state and prospects of cotton cultivation in the districts to which it relates, the Report is a very valuable contribution to Cotton Literature. The Index alone is a credit to the writer, for it is a real and effective guide to the contents of the work. Although the publication has been delayed, yet we are not sorry, in these days, when there is a tendency to hurry, to see one man take fair time and produce a good thing. However critics and experts may differ in opinion with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and contest his inferences, we do not believe that there will be two judgments respecting the excellency of the Report. It may very well serve as a model for future productions of its own kind.

Thus much for [illegible] treatment of the whole theme. But at this moment we wish to draw attention to a special section of the Report—the "Concluding Remarks"—wherein we find certain neglected truths very emphatically and ably set forth. The remarks of the writer are singularly valuable, because he is a Cotton Commissioner, and therefore not open to any suspicion of indifference to his craft. It is as a candid and independent witness that we call him into Court, and cite his testimony against empirical cotton legislation. It is quite natural that the bulk of Cotton Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Preventive Police, as well as Legislators, should impute the improvement in Indian cotton almost exclusively to their efforts, and the effect of their penal laws. Menido not like to believe that they have wrought for next to nothing, that they are only superior flies on the wheel, and that the grand change would have taken place if they had never officially existed. We do not wish to be unjust or to deny that some good effects must have flowed from their exertions, or that no man has been deterred from selling bad cotton by the Cotton Law. But when every allowance has been made, every credit accorded, when the most has been made of the Act, when we admit that all these officials, zealous and able men, many of them, must have operated as a stimulus and often as guides to the cultivator, still the effects they may have produced are as nothing compared with the working of two powerful agents quite independent of the whole Cotton department—a large demand and tolerable communications with the cotton markets. In other words, as might indeed be expected, the effects of natural laws have been far greater than those of artificial stimulants, complex interference, and penal legislation.

It is this old-world truth that the "Concluding Remarks" of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Report so strikingly illustrates. He points out, what is perfectly true, that the effective causes which supplied the home market with bad cotton, were, first and greatest, the position of the cultivator, next "the inaccessibility of the inland tracts in which the cotton markets are situated." What was the position of the cultivator? It has long been notorious that he was not an independent agent. He was deep in debt; he had no future; the money lender was his master. His necessitous condition told upon his crop. In order to obtain an advance he contracted with a Mahajun to furnish at low prices a given quantity of cotton at a fixed date. The effect of this was that the ryot, having no beneficial interest in the yield, took no trouble with the cultivation of his cotton field, and neglected the picking of the cotton that he might cut and house his food crops. The results, so well-described by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, were that the cotton wool was exposed to dust, dirt, dew, that the only real interest he had in it actually lay in permitting this deterioration, since it increased the weight, and rendered the fulfilment of his contract easier. As this system, coupled with the want of roads, kept the trade in few hands, there was every opportunity for the practice of adulteration and fraud. But now, observe, the two causes which produced bad cotton were swept away at once. A great demand and high prices freed the ryot from debt, and at the same time the railway brought swift communication almost to his door.

"Whilst the railway, slowly, but surely, was working on to the heart of the cotton-growing country, the position of the cultivator was undergoing a great and decided change. The operations of the land revenue settlement relieved him of all anxiety regarding his tenure; the re-arrangement of the instalments of his rent, now fixed, so as to give him time to dispose of his crop first, have helped to lighten his burden with the money-lender; and finally, the American war, by raising the price of cotton, and pouring into the ryot's hands what appeared to him untold wealth, enabled all who were not utterly reckless and extravagant to free themselves from the meshes of the Mahajun's books."

The cotton markets are now a short drive from Colaba Green, and the ryot and merchant can deal directly with one another. The effect is well put in the Report:—

"As the trade was before managed, the cultivator had no object in delivering clean carefully-tended cotton, and the dealer had many temptations to mix different growths together, and to pass off on the purchasers in Bombay, who were entirely dependent on him for supplies, a class of cotton very inferior to what was to be got in the districts. The present state of the trade affords to the ryot that inducement to grow really good cotton which to the cause of improved cotton cultivation is more important and more effective than the labour of Government officers, however devotedly and intelligently given; and at the same time the position of the agent or purchaser, who acts in the districts for the Bombay merchants, and who takes the place of the dealer, is such that it is clearly to his interest to buy for his constituents the very cream of the cotton crop and to take every precaution to prevent the cotton sent down to Bombay being mixed or tampered with. The cultivators now grow good cotton, and that cotton is sent Home untainted; and the changes of the last few years have secured for our cotton all that is required to give it a fair chance, and the results are already beginning to show themselves in the character our produce now holds."

Now, we submit that this sketch of the change which all have observed make out a strong case in favour of leaving trade to the working of those conditions which governs production and consumption. The province of Government is to remove obstacles that clearly lie within its power, and to punish offences, fraud amongst others, whether perpetrated in the cotton or any other trade. But yielding to the outcries of Manchester, Indian Governments have attempted to do more, and the result is absolutely nothing compared with the effect of a stupendous demand over which it had no power, and the making of roads which is one of the first duties of paternal rulers. More roads, simpler laws, if the present be too complex, and experiments with seed and machinery will be welcome and legitimate. But all these ends could be obtained through the ordinary channels of administration, and need no special apparatus or special law, unless it facilitate procedure, to carry them out. A Government desirous of serving the cotton interest would do a hundred times more good by making a railway to Veerumgaum and another to Dharwar, than can be accomplished by all the Cotton Commissioners, Inspectors, and penal laws throughout India. Apart from every other consideration, the facts to which Mr. Rivett-Carnac has so eloquently recalled attention ought to be fatal to the Cotton Frauds Act and the machinery it is designed to aid.

OUR local contemporary has done exactly what we anticipated he would do—he has asked for "figures of fact" to refute his strange assertion that "the presence of the Russians on the Oxus is little more than a figure of speech." But what can be hoped for from one who refers to Russian progress in Central Asia and to Russian soldiers in this flippant tyle? "Having followed," he says, "as closely as possible, the somewhat *ragged regiments* of Muscovites in Turkistan, even as far as Samarcand, we are curious to know when and how many of these *scarecrows* of the Indian press have arrived 'on the Oxus.'" If the *Times of India* wants a morning state of the Russian army in Turkistan, we refer him to the Russian Quarter Master General. If he wants to know how the Russians may properly be said to be on the Oxus when they are in Samarcand we refer him to the Map. If he does not understand the phrase then, neither we nor any one else can help him. We have never stated that there are any Russian soldiers on the Oxus, but nevertheless Russia has been potentially present throughout the whole basin ever since her troops entered Samarcand. Before commenting on what we write our amiable friend should at least read it. He prints this: "Though, as our contemporary says, 'the Russians would be only too glad that we should believe' that they have a vanguard on the Oxus." What we wrote was just the contrary: "He says that 'the presence of the Russians on the Oxus is at present little more than a figure of speech,' a statement which the Russians, would be only too glad that we should believe"—to wit, believe in the figure of speech theory, not in the reverse! It sounds very oracular to write "the source of Russian strength is in Europe," but the same truism may be uttered concerning the source of English strength. Yet we have gone from the Ocean to the Himalayas. Probably a similarly-gifted commentator, in 1769, substituting "English" for "Russian," would have written, *apropos* of our future, what our contemporary printed yesterday—"The source of English strength is in Europe, and *our* estimate of that does not leave England much to spare for serious mischief in Asia." And how wise and sagacious it would have proved!

WE understand that Mr. Henry Forman, of Sir Charles Forbes and Company has been elected a director of the New Bank of Bombay in the room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald of the same firm, who, we believe, proceeds to England by an early mail. Mr. Macdonald has done good service for the Bank. He was a staunch supporter of Reconstruction *versus* Amalgamation when the minds of the Bombay community were somewhat perplexed, and we hope he will continue his labours of love in England until the intrusive Bengal Agency has beaten a retreat.

ACCORDING to the "Bombay Builder," we are likely to see velocipedes in Bombay shortly. They will beat the great steam-roller as a "sensation." We trust the Municipal Commissioner will look upon them with a kindly eye.

THE Commissary of Ordnance at Madras shipped about 1,600 barrels of gun-powder, on the coasting steamer "Sattara," last Friday morning, for the use of the troops serving in the Bombay Presidency. The powder was manufactured in the Madras gunpowder manufactory.

ON the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Governor-General in Council has ordered that the head-quarters and cantonment of the Bunnoo district should henceforth be designated "Edwardesabad." This is done with a view to commemorate the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B. and K.C.S.I., by whom the district and station of Bunno were virtully created.

ENSIGN J. DEB. LYNCH, 95th Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on probation.

MAJOR T. W. R. BOISRAGON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR J. BEAN and Surgeon C. Thomson have been granted extensions of leave for two and six months respectively.

THE services of Lieutenant M. S. Bell, belonging to the Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

SURGEON C. J. MCDOWALL, of the Bombay Medical Service, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIDNEY CHALMERS, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN WARING, 1-2nd (Queen's) Regiment, junior District Inspector of Musketry, is allowed to proceed to Europe with leave of absence for four months, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT M. W. STEVENS, General List, Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for three months, on private affairs, under Rule 11 of the Regulations of 1868.

SUB-CONDUCTOR R. ELDER, of the Commissariat Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

THE following extract from Brigade after orders, by Brigadier General J. W. Domville, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, dated Belgaum, 22nd February 1869, has been confirmed by Government:—"Lieutenant Colonel Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Belgaum Brigade under instructions received from the Commissary General of the Army, has permission to proceed to Poona so as to arrive at that place by 1st or 2nd proximo." Captain Newport, C-18 R.A., has been appointed, subject to confirmation, to assume charge of the Executive Commissariat duties Belgaum Brigade, on Lieut. Colonel Thacker's departure, and took over charge of the same from that officer in the course of the 2nd instant.

A place called Berlin, in Victoria, a nugget was [illegible] about the middle of March, which the writer, after the blank, proceeds to say—"I here who have leisure have left for the hills.

WEIGHED 589 ounces. The gold was so fine that it realized £4-2-0 per ounce.

IT was expected that the first matrimonial suit, under the Indian Divorce Law, would be tried in the Madras High Court on Monday last. It was not known whether the public would be excluded from the hearing of the case.

AT a meeting of the Madras University Senate last Thursday, a committee was appointed to reconsider the details of the University professorships scheme. The Senate, it is said, expressed a decided opinion that a chair of physical science should form part of the scheme.

A MADRAS paper asserts that the Government of that Presidency have sanctioned an annual expenditure of 7,308 rupees or of 1,218 rupees per mensem for six months, "for pulling the punkahs of Her Majesty's British regiment at Kamptee." We should like to know the total expenses of a regiment that requires Rs. 1,218 a month to pay for the punkah-pulling. Surely Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 must be paid monthly to the bheesties for *their* services. But has the Madras paper made no mistake? We fancy it has.

THE "Umritu Bazar Putrika" publishes the following conclusion on the subject of epidemic fevers:—"English medicines are one of the chief causes of epidemic fever, for wherever these are to be procured the fever rages most. These fevers were not known in Jessore prior to the introduction of the European medical system. The jungle and the marshy state of the country are minor causes, to be found in a very few instances." Goodwin Sands and Tentere den Steeple exactly over again! exclaims the "Pioneer."

A DISEASE called *pachima* is reported to be fast destroying the cattle of the Soonderbuns. It has appeared in an epidemic form, and its victims invariably fall off and die in the course of two or three days. This epidemic is said not to differ much from the epizootic, or cattle disease of 1864. It is called by the natives *pachima*, or *puschima*, probably because they suppose it to have come from the west. Mr. Rainey, in bringing the matter to the notice of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India at a recent meeting in Calcutta, suggested that the Government should cause a simple manual in Bengalee on the subject of cattle diseases to be prepared for distribution among the people. Such a work would be of the greatest utility.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LONDON, 4TH MAY.

An uneasy feeling prevails concerning the relations between England and America in consequence of a speech made by Senator Sumner on the *Alabama* claims.

Clauses 30 to 37 of the Irish Church Bill have been adopted.

Prince Mentschikoff is dead.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Turin.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Clarendon, replying to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that a map showing the Turco-Persian frontier, as settled by the mediating Powers, would be published shortly. There had been no (previous) understanding between Turkey and Persia, but the matter would be settled by a mixed commission. Lord Clarendon had every reason to believe both Powers desired an early solution of the difficulty.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been quiet with drooping prices.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The *Delta*, from Southampton, takes out £47,000 in specie for Bombay.

WRECKS NEAR RANGOON.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY, 9-33 A.M.

The ship *Beeston Castle*, bound from Bombay to Rangoon, was wrecked on the 19th April. The crew embarked in three boats, one of which has arrived at Moulmein. It is hoped that the others will be picked up by a steamer.

The *John Bellamy*, from Calcutta to London, with a miscellaneous cargo, was discovered wrecked and abandoned on the 28th April.

Both vessels were wrecked near Rangoon.

CONCLUSION OF THE CASE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

CALCUTTA, 5TH MAY.

The case against the "Englishman" for contempt of Court was concluded to-day.

Mr. Paul continued his argument, justifying the course pursued by Captain Fenwick and discussing the article which constituted the alleged contempt. He also argued that the words "cruel sentence" would not bear the interpretation put on them by the Chief Justice.

His Lordship thereupon declared he had no intention to inflict punishment after the discussion. He admitted the right of newspapers to call for subscriptions in a temperate manner.

The rule *nisi* was then discharged, the Chief Justice declaring he had only intended to vindicate the proceedings of the High Court.

THE LOSS OF THE "JOHN BELLAMY."

OUR telegrams to-day report the loss of the "John Bellamy," a fine iron vessel known in Bombay. She was consigned here last year to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., and made her last home passage in safety, but has now been wrecked on a passage from Calcutta to London. The "John Bellamy" is the property of Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, Liverpool, and was commanded by Captain Culvert. She was of 1,274 tons, was built in 1863 of iron, and was classed A 1 (double) at Lloyd's.

THE LOSS OF THE "BEESTON CASTLE."

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received here of the loss of the "Beeston Castle," a vessel well-known in Bombay. She was 1,005 tons, was built in 1857, classed at that time A 1 for seven years, and afterwards reclassed for other five years, so that the classing would expire this year. She formerly belonged to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. here, but is now the property of Messrs. J. S. DeWolf and Co., Liverpool. The "Beeston Castle" was commanded by Captain Doyle, and her last voyage was from Liverpool to Aden, thence to Rangoon in ballast, and from Rangoon to Bombay with timber. She left Bombay to go round in ballast to Rangoon, and, as will be seen in our telegrams, has been wrecked near that place. The crew seem to have made their escape, and some of them have landed.

A CURIOUS COMMENT ON THE TAYLER CASE.

THE odd way in which the *Indian Examiner* treats the Tayler case deserves to be mentioned. Where the article should have been, the *Examiner* treats its subscribers to blank space. The reader is thus left to imagine as best he can the nature of the comments. One conclusion is obvious—that they cannot have been favourable to Sir Barnes Peacock. Under the heading of "The Week" there is still more blank space, and evenings are generally cool and pleasant. Numbers who have leisure have left for the hills.

have dwelt upon this unpleasant, and, shame to say, dangerous subject, longer than I should have done had the week given birth to one single pleasant subject for reflection." The originality of the *Examiner's* way of "dwelling" upon an "unpleasant and dangerous subject" is striking enough, but needs a note of explanation, which the editor has duly supplied. We quote it:—

The circumstances under which we have been compelled to leave this part of our columns unfilled, constitute, perhaps, a far more just criticism on the course of action adopted by the Chief Justice in this case and in that of our contemporary, the *Englishman*, than any article we could have written on the subject; a more just criticism, because one that speaks for itself and needs no comment from any public writer to illustrate it. The editor of the journal had written an article to be inserted in this place, which not only he, but much more competent judges than he, pretends to be on so obscure a subject as the law of Contempt of Court, considered to be most temperate and perfectly free from any expressions which could give umbrage, or present the remotest ground for a charge of any offence. But such is the effect which has been created upon the public mind by the action of the Chief Justice, that the printer and publisher of this journal has declined to take on himself the responsibility of printing or publishing the article in question; and several other printers to whom we have applied to print it for circulation with our paper as an "Extraordinary," bearing our own signature, have declined to be responsible under existing circumstances for even the printing of an article which might, they admit, at any other time, have been fearlessly and unobjectionably published. We were at first inclined to blame our publisher for his refusal in this matter; but so strong is the prevailing sense of insecurity, and so impossible is it for any person to predict what individual interpretation may, or may not, include within the scope of an undefined offence, that we willingly admit the view he takes of the matter to be a businesslike and common sense one, indicating no more than a just regard for his own interests. At the same time we consider it to be a most lamentable thing that every avenue for the expression of independent opinion should thus be closed, and in the full conviction that the omitted article contains nothing to which any reasonable Judge could take exception, as well as to show how unhealthy must have been the state of feeling which could lead to the refusal to print it, we pledge ourselves that, wherever we may be obliged to go to get it printed, we will take the earliest opportunity of circulating it to our subscribers.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA AND THE HINDOO WIDOWS.

WE are getting more letters from persons professing to be widows or widows' guardians than we care to read. We are glad, however, for Mr. Moroba Canoba's sake, that the only embarrassment he is likely to experience in finding a widow is the embarrassment *du choix*. At the same time some of the correspondents are as difficult to please and as exacting in their conditions as any lady's maid of the period could be. Who ever heard, for instance, of a lady making such a stipulation as the following? Only untold wealth could warrant the impertinence:—

I have sufficient property left to me by my father to live upon; but what I want is a husband. I therefore beg of Mr. Moroba to let me know whether, in addition to or in lieu of the promised pension, he would arrange to secure a husband for me *before* his death, as my object in entering into a second wedlock is simply to have a husband, and should he (Mr. Moroba) die like my first husband, I shall again be left a widow. If he is therefore prepared to nominate a successor for him, I shall be happy to send him my application.

And this letter is signed "A Purbhoo Widow"! Verily Sam Weller was right.—Another correspondent actually wishes Mr. Moroba to meet her at a given time and place on the

hat as he had taken charge of his brother's business the sins of the latter must all fall on defendant's head. He must pay the plaintiff a month's wages—that was the law of the country. When a man was engaged for a month he was entitled to a month's notice of dismissal, and so decree would be given for Rs. 100, with costs.

A SEPOY WHIPPED BY A SAILOR.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a sailor named James Collins was charged with committing an assault on a police sepoy. P. C. No. 116 A said—"This morning at 9-45 I was on duty near the Custom House. Prisoner and another man came towards me from the Town Hall. Prisoner had a whip in his hand and struck me four times with it on the head. I had my turban on and was not much hurt. I remonstrated with him. He raised his fist at me. I called out for another sepoy, when he gave me a blow with his clenched fist, cutting my lower lip. One of my front teeth was in consequence shaken. The other sepoy ran up; prisoner then took off his coat and handed them over to his companion, and then placed himself in a fighting attitude. He then gave the other sepoy a blow and knocked off his turban. The sepoy seized prisoner by the waist and Inspector Crummy then came over." Prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, Rs. 3 to be given the complainant, or to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MAY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Five Portuguese cooks were fined Rs. 7 each for being found gambling in a public place.

THEFT.—Govind Luckoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a puggry of the value of Rs. 4 belonging to Nanabhoy Allibhoy.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Hassein was charged with assaulting Cheetaing Gassesing. The defendant had been standing in his shop door on the previous evening when prisoner came along and struck him with a stick. He was sentened to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or suffer imprisonment for ten days, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for six months.

THEFT OF A PUGGRY.—Dadabhoy Ambaram was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or suffer a month's imprisonment, for stealing a puggry of the value of Rs. 16, the property of Tuckeram Rancoo.

THEFT OF LEAD.—Kusha Khundoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a quantity of lead of the value of Re. 1 belonging to William Hoodley.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—William Jenkins and Hugh Campbell were sentenced to imprisonment for a month for refusing to do duty on board the *Corra Lynn*.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Govind Sumbhoo was charged with housebreaking by night, and with the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 161-4-3 belonging to Sugoona, women; and Bhickoo Yannoo and Luxamon Vithoo were charged with dishonestly receiving a portion of the property knowing it to be stolen. The prosecutrix knew the first prisoner, who used to board in her house. On Thursday night last, after giving him his meals, she retired to her room, shutting the door and securing it with a chain. There were six women sleeping in the room. The prisoner Govinda slept in the verandah of the house. The gold and silver ornaments before the Court were safe in her box, which was locked, and she had the key in her possession. On the following morning about 5 o'clock, a police sepoy brought the prisoner to her house and asked her "whose are the rupees, and whence did the prisoner get them." Complainant then proceeded to open her box and found that the lock was open and the contents missing from it. The policeman searched the room and found a hole in the wall, sufficiently large to admit a man. On Saturday morning she was sent for by the jemadar and went to Bajee Bazaar, where he shewed her the silver and gold beads before the Court; other ornaments before the Court were also shewn to complainant, which she identified as hers. The magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON TRADE.

...esting extract from the concluding ...t prepared by the Cotton Commis... Provinces and Berars "on the ope... Department for the year 1867":—

The operations of this department during the year 1867 and part of 1868, which has of necessity consisted of an egotistical account of the measures adopted by me during that period to further the interests of the cotton trade in these provinces, has now been brought to a close. Before concluding this report I would desire, however, to refer to the important causes that have been at work in our favour during the last few years in this part of India, and which have, I believe, been more effective in improving the cultivation of cotton, its preparation for market, and the general tone of the trade, than could have been any action of Government, however skilfully or powerfully directed.

Until within the last few years the character of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market stood very low and the name of "Surats," the description under which the cotton of these provinces is still included, was a by-word and a general term of contempt.* We now hear from Home of the great improvement in Indian cotton. The extracts quoted in former paragraphs will have shown Mr. Morris that the Hinguṅghat and superior Oomrawuttee cottons are now classed as nearly equal to ordinary American. It would be absurd to suppose that in these provinces at least these great results are due to the exertions of Government officers, which are comparatively of but recent date. The improvement has certainly not been caused by the introduction of any foreign seed, nor has the cultivation of the plant suddenly undergone any great change. How the very desirable results have been brought about, an attempt will now be made to explain.

The bad name born by Indian cotton in the Home market deserves apparently to be debited to the manner in which the trade was until recently conducted, and to two great obstacles which for years successfully barred the road to any change or improvement in the up-country business. The first and greatest of these obstacles was the position of the cultivator, on whom we are dependent for the supplies of cotton. The other was caused by the inaccessibility of the inland tracts in which the cotton markets are situated.

Even until within the last few years the cultivator of this part of India was a somewhat miserable and depressed creature. His tenure was not very secure; at least he had no confidence in its stability. The administrative machinery for redressing his grievances was neither so extensive nor in such good working order as it now is. He was deeply in debt; and, as if to remove all hope of his ever extricating himself, the instalments of the land revenue were so arranged, that the rents falling due at a season when the cultivator had no produce on hand to meet the demand, a recourse to the money-lender was a matter of certainty and necessity. The depressed condition of the cultivator told upon his crop. The only means he had of procuring an advance to meet the call which came upon him when his autumn crop was yet quite young, was by giving a "*baonee*," or making a contract with the village banker to supply a certain quantity of cotton (generally "kupas," or cotton in the seed) by a fixed date. The contract rate was, as might be expected, fixed extremely low, the terms being as favourable to the grasping money-lender as they were ruinous to the needy ryot. The crop thus privately passed out of the cultivator's hands, and his interest in it ceased before the plant was in blossom. Under these circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that he should play towards it any kinder part than that of a step-father, or that he should exert himself to improve it by careful cultivation. The cotton whether good, bad or indifferent, would bring him in no more than the price already fixed in the bargain to which necessity had compelled him to agree. In November, when the bols burst, and when in order to secure really good cotton it is indispensable that the fields should be picked without delay, the ryot would find that his contract had another month or six weeks to run, and that the jowaree, the grain on which the people of these parts chiefly depend, was also ripe and exposed to the attacks of the jowaree birds which so soon decimate the best field. The jowaree being his own, and not pledged to the village banker, the ryot would have a direct interest in paying to it the first attention, and in getting it cut and stored without delay, and the whole family would, therefore, busy themselves with the harvest which was to provide the food for themselves and the cattle during the year. In the meantime, the cotton would suffer, the ripe wool falling to the ground, and the whole crop standing exposed to the thick dust, and the heavy dew of the cold nights and mornings and evenings. Still the ryot could hardly be expected to lavish much sentiment on his cotton field, or put himself out to attend to the picking of the crop. The only effect of such attention would be to improve the Marwaree's bargain, which, now that the price of cotton had risen to perhaps double the rate at which the *baonee* had been concluded, was the Koonbee might think, already sufficiently in the money-lender's favour. If the wind was blowing down the cotton, and tossing it about on the ground in such a manner that the bright wool became mixed with the dust and dirt and leaves, the damage would not affect him. He would get no more for good and carefully picked cotton than for this stuff. The contract with the mahajun was for a certain weight of kupas, and a moderate amount of dirt would improve the weight, and was not, therefore, altogether undesirable. And why, then, should he put himself out? Thus the cultivator's crop passed out of his hands soon after it was sown, and with it disappeared all inducement to cultivate the plant carefully, and to keep the cotton free from dust and dirt and impurities.

This system threw both the cultivators and the cotton crop of a district into the power of a certain number of money-lenders, who had every object in keeping the trade in their own hands. It is hardly necessary here to go into the details of the tricks of the trade, or to relate the treatment, which the cotton, neglected and ill-used from its infancy, received from the time it appeared in the market in the Wurdah district, until it arrived and was presented to the merchants on the Colaba Green in Bombay. Certain it is that it was to the interest of the up-country dealers to mix cottons of inferior growths with Hinguṅghat and good Oomrawuttee, and other well-known cottons; and in the district themselves, and in the long land-journey from this part of India to Panwell, numerous opportunities presented themself of tampering with the loosely packed dokras. It has also been established beyond doubt that, like port wine twice as much cotton was sold during one season under the name of Hinguṅghat or Oomrawuttee, as had been produced in the particular district; and thus our cotton damaged even before it left, the ryot's field, and having enjoyed all the advantages of the dirt and manipulation during a long land-journey, was sold in the Bombay market and sent home to Liverpool. Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that this non-descript mixture called "Surats" became a by-word in the Home market!

The other great obstacle to improvement was the inaccessibility of our cotton markets. Within the last year or two only it was a weary journey from Hinguṅghat to the point where it was possible to get a lift on the contractor's engine to the terminus of the railway; and the difficulties that an European had to encounter in travelling in this part of India, or in getting anything done for him were very great. Moreover an extraordinary prejudice, on what grounds I can hardly ascertain, existed against the climate of the Berars, which now-a-days people find sufficiently bearable, and not more objectionable perhaps than most other parts of India. In an article in the *Bombay Quarterly Review* on the subject of the proposed railway through the Berars, it was mentioned that the difficulties of the country and the desperate climate of the valley would most probably prevent contractors for undertaking the work, and would render it necessary that the construction of the line should be carried out departmentally. Only quite recently a gentleman of great experience in the cotton trade at Bombay, in talking at Liverpool of the excellence of the cotton in this part of India, mentioned as the great obstacle to the opening out of the trade the deadliness of the climate which few Europeans could stand! And I find a former Resident at Hyderabad, in answering some enquiries of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester regarding the trade in these provinces, writing as follows:—"Another objection is the climate, which, especially in the valley of the Berars, is decidedly unfavourable to the European constitution," and this is in the country in which General Wellesly moved an army by forced marches, and fought several battles during the most unhealthy season of the year without the ill effect of the climate presenting themselves! Still, besides the climate there were many and almost unsurmountable obstacles to Europeans doing here a large and successful business. The uncertainty and difficulty of transporting the produce was great; the system of cheating and trickery was so elaborate and intricate that no European, who did not possess the most intimate knowledge of the language and of the people, could have hoped to combat with it successfully. The trade was entirely in the hands of the local dealers, and it was their interest to keep out outsiders; and combination was hardly necessary to effect this. The weights, which differed in every market, were alone sufficient to baffle a stranger; and the constant holidays and consequent stoppages in the work, and the passive resistance which had to be encountered at every step, were quite enough to wear out even a very energetic European.

Like the twin dragons that in a fairy tale guards the entrance to the haunted castle, the two obstacles that barred the way to improvement were such that no advance could be made unless both could be simultaneously removed by one successful blow. So long as the markets were inaccessible it was of no avail to improve the position of the ryot. If he were suddenly to become sufficiently independent to carry his cotton to market, the inaccessible state of the country would prevent any outsider coming forward, and the money lender being still the only purchaser in the market, would keep the trade in his own hands. If, on the other hand, a net-work of railways were to remove this obstacle, and to bring European merchants into the field, the indebtedness of the ryot would effectually prevent his dealing directly with the market with the new comers, and the trade would still remain as before. Suddenly, as if by magic, both these obstacles were effectively and simultaneously removed, and the cotton trade, as it was carried on in 1864 in Central India, is hardly to be recognized by the side of the luminous path it does now to our markets to-day.

Whilst the railway, slowly but surely, was marching on to the heart of the cotton-growing country, the position of the cultivator was undergoing a great and decided change. The operations of the land revenue settlement relieved him of all anxiety regarding his tenure; the re-arrangement of the instalments of his rent, now fixed, so as to give him time to dispose of his crop first, have helped to lighten his burden with the money-lender, and finally, the American war, by raising the price of cotton, and pouring into the ryot's hands what appeared to him untold wealth, enabled all who were not utterly reckless and extravagant to free themselves from the meshes of the Mahajun's books. In the Wurdah district the price of cotton rose from Rs. 23 a "*bhoja*" to Rs. 140; and, although there have been many disappointing fluctuations, it still stands at what, even making allowance for the increased expense of cultivation, is a remunerative rate. Although, unfortunately, many cultivators may be met with, who, believing the golden age would never end, spent what was to them fabulous sums of money on marriages, pairs of fancy bullocks, and other extravagancies, and ran even more deeply into debt than before, still the mass of the agricultural population seized the opportunity of ridding themselves of the burden of debt which had so long weighed them down.

Simultaneously the railway arrived at the threshold of our markets, and Khangaon, Oomraotee, and Hinguṅghat,—places which in old days were at a distance to be measured in months, not miles,—are now within a day, or a day and a half's journey of Bombay; and the ryot who brings in his cart-load of cotton, and the merchant who has come up by the railway to purchase, meet in the cotton market and transact business with one another direct.

And the great benefit of the new state of matters is this: if I have sufficiently explained myself, it will be seen that, as the trade was before managed, the cultivator had no object in delivering clean carefully-tended cotton, and the dealer had many temptations to mix different growths together, and to pass off on the purchasers in Bombay, who were entirely dependent on him for supplies, a class of cotton very inferior to what was to be got in the districts. The present state of the trade affords to the ryot that inducement to grow really good cotton which to the cause of improved cotton cultivation is more important and more effective than the labour of Government officers, however devotedly and intelligently given; and at the same time the position of the agent or purchaser, who acts in the districts for the Bombay merchants, and who takes the place of the dealer, is such that it is clearly to his interest to buy for his constituents the very cream of the cotton crop and to take every precaution to prevent the cotton sent down to Bombay being mixed or tampered with. The cultivators now grow good cotton, and that cotton is sent Home untainted; and the changes of the last few years have secured for our cotton all that is requred to give it a fair chance, and the results are already beginning to show themselves in the character our produce now holds.

The manner of doing business in the large markets in the Berars is something after this fashion. During the night long strings of carts loaded with cotton pour into the market, and are marshalled by the darogah and his assistants, into long lines or streets, the small quantity of cotton brought in on bullocks being piled in a quarter set apart for it in the centre of the yard. In Khangaon the number of carts will in the season run as high as 1,000, representing upwards of 1,000 candies of cotton. Soon after daybreak the market is alive with purchasers, their attendants, clerks, brokers, and others, and business commences. During the night telegrams giving orders to purchase a certain quantity, and quoting the last advices from England, have most probably been received, and purchasers go round the carts examining the cotton and making their offers. The price at which the first transaction is made is generally the rate of the day, and it soon buzzed round the market, and most purchases are made at about that rate; though it is, of course, liable to change by the receipt of later advices. The merchant from Bombay and the Koonbee meet face to face in the markets. A slit is cut in the gunny covering of the dokra in which the cotton is packed, and the merchant inserting his arm into the heart of the cotton, brings out the sample. According to the *quality* of that sample, the merchant now makes his offer,—and herein lies the great advantage of the new system. The ryot sees that the price which his cotton will bring him depend on its *quality*, and he has thus subtantial inducement to bestow care on the cultivation and picking of the crop. The agent, on the other hand, must be most careful in selecting his cotton, or he will not please his constituents in Bombay; and the presence of several agents entails competition, and keeps all up to the mark. By the time that the number of bags of cotton required have been selected (and as six dokras make a bag for every candy required, the process is a lengthy one), breakfast will be ready, and letters for the Bombay mail, which in the cotton season leave Khangaon at 2 o'clock, will have to be written. This done, it will be time to weigh the cotton selected in the morning. The Koonbees, who have in the interval taken their food, bring the cotton to the agent's "*thak*" or weighing yard, and the hardest part of the day's work now commences. Each bag, before it is passed on to the scales, undergoes a second inspection, and if it be found wanting in quality, or if any mixture can be detected, it is immediately rejected and rolled on one side, whilst the cotton that passes muster goes to the scales. When the whole lot has been weighed, the Koonbee gets a memorandum showing the gross weight of the cotton, the rate per *bhoja* at which the cotton has been purchased, and the amount payable; and this cheque when presented is paid by the cashier, who sits with the bright new rupees before him in a corner of the shed. During the hot weather the process of selecting and weighing the cotton in the heat and glare is most trying, as I myself from experience can testify. The cotton weighed and selected is then packed in half-pressed or full-pressed bales; and in the evening the process of weighing the bales containing cotton purchased the day before, which has been passing through the presses whilst to-day's purchases were being examined, has to be done. The weight of each bale and its number has then to be entered in the invoice, and the cotton is loaded on carts, and carried to the nearest Railway Station, from which it is now forwarded without delay to Bombay. Last year one of the most distracting and troublesome part of an up-country agent's duties, was to ride into the Railway Stations, and to cajole, and beg, and threaten, so as to get the cotton there detained sent off. Luckily this year, thanks to the improved arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the up-country agents have been spared this unsatisfactory duty.

Thus, then, the interest of the grower, the up-country agent, the merchant in Bombay, all now are concentrated in producing and procuring the best cotton; and the full-presses and the railway being at our service close to all our markets, it is not to be wondered at that a different class of cotton reaches England from the inferior stuff which so many interested causes helped in old days to palm off on the market. Those who now see the Indian cotton that flows into Liverpool say that "Indian cotton has improved." In the districts at the source the cotton has perhaps undergone a slight improvement. But the great improvement is to be attributed to the fact that the trade has been turned into a new and purer channel than that in which it had so long flowed, and that the cotton which now reaches the Home market bears a much closer resemblance to the true cotton as drawn at the fountain-head, than the foul mixture of many streams which in old days poured into the Bombay market.

* It was not many years ago, I think, that a Lancashire brewer brought an action for libel against a Liverpool man for having called his beer "*Surats*." The evidence went to show that the term "*Surats*" was applied to anything that was considered particularly bad—one witness interpreting the word (more forcibly, perhaps, than elegantly) to mean "muck."

LORD LAWRENCE.

(*Economist.*)

THE elevation of Sir John Lawrence to the Peerage, gazetted on Tuesday, deserves we think more than a passing word. No man of our time belonging so clearly to the middle class has ever compelled such complete and universal recognition by the aid of those qualities alone which distinctly belong to the middle class—has ever shown so completely what those qualities are, wherein they succeed, and wherein they are found wanting. The son of an Irish officer with a large family and limited means, forced into the Civil Service almost against his own will, John Lawrence took to the work of governing Asiatics in the same spirit and using the same powers as a self-made engineer or contractor, a Brindley or Brassey, employs in some great material undertaking. Throughout his life till he became Viceroy he was always engaged in reducing something or somebody to order, compelling men and things to work in the groove in which they could be of most use to the common weal as he judged the common weal to be. Now the obstacle was a mountain to be bored, and then a swamp to be filled up; here was a province choked with nobles to be tamed; there a great city to be rescued from anarchy; now there were mountaineers to be bridled, and again there were mutineers to be pulverised; but whatever it was the work was always done,—done promptly, done thoroughly, and done by the shortest road. The first work of a new Government, particularly in Asia, is always of this kind, and for that first work there probably never was a foreman like John Lawrence. His men, to begin with, were always in hand, because if they were not they were smashed, flung aside, driven out of the way by the plainest and severest of rebukes. It was not of the slightest use talking about heavy work or inadequate pay or mental idiosyncrasies; there was the work to be done, and you had to do it or go, though if you did it efficiently you were left very much to your own discretion. Till he became Viceroy, and indeed afterwards, Sir John Lawrence governed his subordinates very much as a foundry foreman governs his—by distinct orders, by emphatic rebukes, by a perpetual repetition of the command to get on, to get the work done, and leave off arguing. On the whole this method succeeded in the Punjab better than any finer one would have done. Men of great originality or deep insight or genius could not endure it, and gradually slipped away, or accepted positions in which the goad was more seldom applied; but the majority of officials like to be driven when the coachman is able as well as severe, and Sir John Lawrence gradually organised a troupe most efficient for doing any visible work. Invisible work they could not do, and of all "the Punjabees," as they were latterly called, perhaps not one per cent. has ever added anything to the domain of thought or raised the mental character of the people he governed, or excited any feeling towards the Government except a respectful fear. The work again was always attacked in the same direct fashion. There were many brigands among the States on the hither side of the Sutlej, but Sir John Lawrence had not ruled there a year before they all felt brigandage far too unprofitable a trade. The social evils which produce the curse were not removed, but the crime ceased, because men were not brave enough to go on with it. There were eternal bickerings among the Princes; Sir John Lawrence did not reconcile them; but by determinately making himself master, he extinguished them for the time. When Lord Hardinge was fighting the Sikhs, Delhi was described; but Delhi was ruling there, and though he cured no disaffection, every ruffian in that Alsatia knew that if he acted on his inclinations he would be hanged out of hand. Subsequently in the Punjab, the Government wanted revenue. Sir J. Lawrence said the great fiefholders should be taxed like other people. His far greater, yet far less capable brother, Sir Henry,—a man with ten times Lord Lawrence's genius, and not a tithe of his efficiency,—talked of native ideas and the use of aristocracies, and the development of native society on its own grooves; but to the strong middle-class man, the deficit in the Exchequer was a Chat Moss to be filled, and in went the feudal system, and with it British chance of ever being loved in the Punjab. The mountain tribes kept making raids, just as our own Highlanders did and for the same motives—want of money and envy of the wealth stored up in the plains. Sir John did not make them devoted loyalists as Pitt did—did not try to do it, but opened a debtor and creditor account with them, and for every penny they stole took back five farthings, and they, though as predatory as ever, had to leave off stealing. In seven years the Punjab was transformed from a native State, in which anarchy was universal and careers numberless, into a British Province in which order was as settled as in Kent, and nobody was allowed to do anything except make money. The hill had been bored, the Moss had been filled, and there was the engine on a level road. The mutiny and, as it chanced, a bit of work which exactly suited the genius of the Chief Commissioner was not necessary that he should eradicate disaffection, or reawaken loyalty, or change the current of native feelings, but it was necessary that he should take Delhi. So he took it. Columns never battled with obstacles as Sir John did during those five months of 1857. Stephenson never gave such an example of perseverance and self-reliance. No matter what country was denuded of troops, no matter how dangerous the Sikh levies might seem, no matter how the ground might quake under his feet, till Delhi had been entered the engine could not move, and entered it should be. It did at last, in September, when all was nearly over, when the Sikhs had fixed a day for revolt, and the besieging army was on the verge of retreat, the energy of the man broke out into flame, and the peremptory telegram "Take Delhi" risked, and saved the Empire. Everything had been flung into the Moss, but it was firm ground at last.

Sir John Lawrence was not as successful as Viceroy, for the work to be done was too invisible,—it was not building a railway, but devising an organisation to manage railways well. His system of driving instead of stimulating the subordinates, so successful while he could guide his team himself, failed when applied to a dozen teams driven by other men. He had collegues, and superiors far away, and work to do which he did not personally quite understand, and comparatively he failed to get it done. We say comparatively, because his administration was after all an exceedingly good one, only not so good as those who had observed his career in the Punjab thought they had a right to expect. Moreover he himself was done well, as for example foreign negotiation, but he infused no extra or unusual strength into other men. It has been observed, and with some truth, that Sir John Lawrence never finds efficient agents in men to whom he cannot give direct and repeated orders,—that he never succeeds in making them do precisely what he wants, either leaving them too much to themselves, or failing to choose the right persons. The Bhootan campaign was a series of muddles, and the Orissa famine a catastrophe. The Viceroy too disposed of his patronage too much in the Punjab style —that is, he selected men whom he knew to be efficient, without reflecting that other men whom he did not know, but who had prior claims, might be efficient too. The men promoted were strong according to his conception of strength—that is, they could always do well what they were bidden to do, but the services were disheartened, and the composition of an Empire depends more upon the general spirit of its services than on the capacity of a few individuals in prominent place. There was great foresight in the Viceroy and great incisiveness of vision, but he wanted the aristocratic quality—a certain largeness of field, and the quality of the highest genius for government, that of evoking new power. British rule in India is not stronger because under Sir John Lawrence in its ends for his rule; it is only a little stronger. There was a tendency in the Viceroy towards hand-to-mouth politics, to do daily work and to do it well; but to evade very great questions and all questions which did not immediately press. Strict, stern, and clear as his finance for example had been in the Punjaub, he sanctioned very bad Imperial budgets,—one for example was instantly cancelled at home,—and his mode of dealing with the Budget showed that the value of a great social experiment was beyond his grasp. No man looked forward till to-morrow more clearly, but he could not think of half a century hence. It was the same kind of limitation to his mind which made him as Viceroy keep up so little state and show. Calcutta declared that it was parsimony,—Sir John being in gifts one of the most liberal of mankind,—but it was really an inability to recognise the uses of "representation." Ceremonial was unreal, consequently he would have no ceremonial, forgetting that scenic effect, though made up of paint and canvass and lime light, has its place in the world as well as in the theatre. His views on education and on the relation of Government to the creeds of the peninsula were all of the missionary kind—very good in their way, very clear, and very easily carried out, but narrower than beseemed the ruler of so many races in so many stages of civilisation. Sir John Lawrence was in fact a middle-class ruler, a workman in politics rather than a thinker, an administrator rather than a politician, a man who had every faculty except those which are essential to the founder. There probably never was a better soldier, or a man who more thoroughly understood how to raise mercenary armies; but he quits India without having rendered it less necessary to use white troops to watch dark troops, or more possible to allow the native army breech-loading rifles. No man perhaps ever used his strength more efficiently or better deserved a peerage, but in none have the limits of that strength been so clearly revealed. He is a Nasmyth hammer which can chip an egg or flatten an iron bar, but only within its groove.

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

ONE of the greatest questions raised here now is, whether religion has really progressed or not in public opinion? It is a great question, no doubt, and there is an immense deal to say upon it. A Russian friend of mine spent the winter here this year, and told me what he had felt himself constrained to write home to his mother at the end of a month's stay in Paris:—"You told me religion was dead in this country, and that, where unbelief was not active, indifference was universal—may be; but all I can say is, that since I have been here I have heard scarcely anything else talked of, and that something akin to civil war rages throughout society towards religious opinions." And my Russian friend was right. Families are divided into absolute bitterness by religious questions. If I were to enumerate the various categories of opinion, you would not believe that I was speaking of the one united Roman Catholic Church. In the first place, some are "Catholic," whereas some are "Roman" only, and within these boundaries let us try to see what the sub-divisions are. First of all, we must make the three great separations, and set aside the large mass of unbelievers from the two large groups of Catholic and Protestant Christians. I say purposely "unbelievers" because they are militant; there are lots of Catholics who are indifferent, there are no unbelievers who are so; they are active, militant, full of hatred towards their adversaries, as their thoroughly convinced adversaries are towards them.

These angry unbelievers are mostly to be found in the half-educated middle and lower middle class. In the working classes there is a great deal of belief, and in the higher class of learned men an anxious, sincere desire to know, to seek truth; no anger against Christianity—on the contrary, a genuine wish to bring science and faith to a good understanding. These men, as I have said once before, date from Leibnitz, and though recent discoveries in physical science have carried them far beyond him, still they are, more or less, spiritualists, and would be well pleased to find a common standing ground with faith in revealed truth. Of this tendency, you may say, are all the intellectual men in France, all the thinking and high-minded men, with so rare an exception here and there, that I am justified in using the word all.

Descend a step or two and you find quite a different set of people—the narrow heads, chiefly professional men, small functionaries, and schoolmasters, of which France has such an enormous number. These are men who exclude themselves from whatsoever ascends; who really hate whatever soars, and believe only in what crawls. They are, unfortunately, a vast population, and have been for years the bane of the country. They are a very peculiar race, and I know of their like nowhere, unless in the very low sort of Yankee, whom you so seldom meet with. These are the men who, while rejecting any faith, any trust which can elevate, cringe readily beneath any mere temporal authority. These men, who reject all beauty and all truth, all disinterestedness and sacrifice, and whatsoever they say they cannot touch—these men, who ignore the word "Excelsior," are the real accomplices of despotism in France. Their mainspring is envy; whether they existed in their present preponderance before '89 is, I think, a question; but since then they are a power and you find them everywhere. They were the applauders of the 18th Brumaire, and the deserters of the First Emperor when he grew unlucky; they welcomed him in 1815, and betrayed him to the Bourbons; they backed the silly act of trembling authority which cost Charles X. his throne and supported Louis Philippe in his blind resolve not to augment the 300,000 electors of France by one voter. They deem Napoleon III. too liberal, and you will find them amongst all who serve. Every "Administration" counts them, and they to a man hate religion, and live wholly destitute of what the Germans call "the ideal divine." This is a very numerous class.

Next, as to the believers. The Protestants are numerous and rich, and mindful of their interests. In the towns (in Paris above all) they are on the increase in the working classes. But with Catholics how stands it? Some are what is termed "enlightened," and go with the school of the Père Gratry, calling for light and science—yearning to know and to see; some are energetic, and follow the Père Hyacinthe, and ask for more uprightness and freedom of conscience; but all these are "Gallicans"—Catholics, namely, who date from the period before the concordat, and dispute the encroachments of Rome, to which that Treaty has gradually led. Under the Restoration and Monseigneur de Frayssinous Rome would never have ventured upon the trespasses she has committed within the last fifteen years. As it is, the French archbishops and bishops are being perpetually taken to task, and the consequence is more division than is taken into account out of doors. Monseigneur de Frayssinous had laid down as a principle that "in the Church of France all tended towards Rome, but all was not derived from Rome." At this moment the attempt made is to establish that nothing can be derived save from Rome alone—which would set aside the Church of Christ, and in the end Christ himself. The danger is a terrible one, and is felt here as such, and the war between the congregations (who are Ultramontane exclusively) and the theologians, is waxing hotter every day. One of the stoutest champions of the Church, and of true Christian doctrine, is the Archbishop of Paris, but he has a hard time of it, and his disfavour in Rome is at its height. An anecdote or two will show you how this tells on society here. A preacher comes from Rome, who from several causes succeeds and becomes "fashionable." He gets the title of "Monsignor," and the honorary canonicate. A short time since, he shows himself in a private chapel with mitre and crosier like a bishop. Of course, when the Archbishop of Paris hears of this masquerade, he immediately forbids it; but a large portion of his diocesans take part with the preacher (who belongs to a "congregation") and sneer at the Archbishop. "He will never have the Cardinal's hat who is ill thought of in Rome; what he says is no matter!" These words I heard uttered two days since by one of the leading Catholics of the Veuillot school. That will show you to what a height has grown religious dispute, and how far French society is living from mere indifference.—*Daily News.*

THE BRITISH CHARITY BALL IN PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 7.

THE annual British Charity Ball, which took place last night at the Grand Hotel, was the most brilliant of any that I remember. The toilettes were fresh and elegant. But I regret to hear that the charitable fund will not greatly profit by the fête. A member of the committee told me that Lady Cowley herself used each year to dispose of more tickets then he and his colleagues along with all the ladies patronesses have been able to sell this season. A vast number of the fashionably dressed waltzers had been admitted free of charge, for the purpose of filling the large ball room. There was a sprinkling of M.P.'s, with wives, daughters, and tall sons, and a good number of English visitors (out on an Easter holiday trip), who are best described as very solid people, just a grade lower in the social scale. As I have always observed in our compatriots do not thoroughly enjoy themselves in a mixed assembly of this kind. The possibility of finding oneself seated on the same sofa with a sovereign princess, a duchess, or an ambassadress, takes away the breath of heads of families who in the ordinary affairs of life are sensible people, and sets the young folk wondering and whispering. Misses just presented at court affect not to mind titled people; but they do their best to show to those who have not had that privilege that they are used to heavy swells. All this is death to social enjoyment, and makes a ball as melancholy to many as a funeral. The person best off is the one who has a taste for moral vivisection; for studying the effects of manners on individuals. For such an one there is a wide field of observation. As a *trait de mœurs* I give an incident to which I was a witness. An excellent English woman comes up to an old resident here and thus accosts him: "My dear Mr. B——, they tell me that there are some ladies of the highest rank here this evening. I am sure the kindness to point them out, for although Annie is fresh from a finishing school she has yet much to learn, and I want her to see how persons of quality really behave in public." The worthy matron was accordingly led round the semicircular room followed by her daughter. A little quite old lady, who appeared horribly bored, was first pointed out. "Do tell me who she is." "Well, she's the descendant of a Scottish chieftain, connected with the royal house of Stuart, and is herself in high favour at the Court of England." Annie was at once told to observe the lady in question, who, though she was half asleep, was declared to be not only charming, but highly aristocratic. A strong-jawed peeress, whose ancestry is lost in the pre-historic ages of Boadicea's grandfather, was next pointed out. "Is Taine wrong," I say, her "mistress" passion being foxhunting, we would hardly think that she could pass for having the same amount of distinction as little Lady——. But "style" was at once discovered in her carriage, and "taste" in the cut of her clothes. Miss Annie regretted "so much" that she could not find out where the viscountess had had her dresses made. Next turns up the daughter of a long line of Magyar heroes. She being the fastest of the fast it was no wonder if poor Mrs. D——. took her for some thing very shocking, and really wondered how the committee could admit creatures of the kind. The excellent woman was thrown into a heap on being informed in a whisper that she saw before her a princess who is set up at two Imperial Courts as the mirror of fashion. "Well, really, it is so hard," interposed the wondering lady, "to know the ladies from the gentlemen's wives and Mesdemoiselles from their mothers. I used, when young and green, to employ a small phial with a few drops of sweet oil and a particle of phosphorous in it; this used to glow on being warmed in the hand. It was a dangerous trick, though no harm came of it. The electrical tubes will be perfectly harmless, when we get them; it can hardly be long first, for scientific toymen are eager to snatch at any feathers that will please, or straws that will tickle.—*Once a Week.*

A CAUTION TO WINE-BIBBERS.

WE hasten to give publicity to a prospectus which has reached us (not directly, as may be supposed) from an ingenious and enterprising firm of Belgian chemists relative to the manufacture of champagne. Messrs. Lahaut and Co., of Liége, offer for the small sum of 100 francs to reveal the secret of producing "grand Mousseux, first quality, the fabric price being only from seven to eight centimes per bottle"—in other words, the wine costs only 3d. a quart; but as it can hardly be supplied to customers "in their own jugs," the bottling, with corks and tin foil, raises its cost as an article of commerce to something like 2½d. a bottle. The estimate is thus made up:—raw materials, 60 fr.; corks, tin, twine 15 fr.; wages one day's work, 5 fr.; 1,000 bottles 16 fr. the hundred 160 fr.; total 240 fr. per thousand bottles. "In selling the thousand bottles at one franc each, one realizes a profit of 760 francs. The composition of the wine is, of course, Messrs. Lahaut's secret; all they reveal is that it is "produced by infusion, is clear, very fermenting, has the taste of the true champaign wine and betters in getting old." "The arrears of this production," they add in their odd English, "can be transformed in excellent vinegar indicating 25 to 26 degrees, capable to rivalize with that of Orleans." There must surely be some mistake in the statement that this precious invention has been patented, but it does seem really to have received the high approval of the "Société des Sciences Industrielles de Paris," a body, we should imagine, closely connected with the well-known order of *Chevaliers d'Industrie*. A commission of this body, we are told "a manifesté à l'inventeur sa satisfaction pour l'appareil ingénieux dont il vient doter l'industrie." An interesting feature in the prospectus is a list of the "concessionnaires-acquéreus de cette invention"—a third list which numbers some hundred names. As yet the invention does not appear to have made its way directly at least, into England, but the thought that it may soon do so is somewhat alarming.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

ONE of the greatest questions raised here now is, whether religion has really progressed or not in public opinion? It is a great question, no doubt, and there is an immense deal to say upon it. A Russian friend of mine spent the winter here this year, and told me what he had felt himself constrained to write home to his mother at the end of a month's stay in Paris:—"You told me religion was dead in this country, and that, where unbelief was not active, indifference was universal—may be; but all I can say is, that since I have been here I have heard scarcely anything else talked of, and that something akin to civil war rages throughout society towards religious opinions." And my Russian friend was right. Families are divided into absolute bitterness by religious questions. If I were to enumerate the various categories of opinion, you would not believe that I was speaking of the one united Roman Catholic Church. In the first place, some are "Catholic," whereas some are "Roman" only, and within these boundaries let us try to see what the sub-divisions are. First of all, we must make the three great separations, and set aside the large mass of unbelievers from the two large groups of Catholic and Protestant Christians. I say purposely "unbelievers" because they are militant; there are lots of Catholics who are indifferent, there are no unbelievers who are so; they are active, militant, full of hatred towards their adversaries, as their thoroughly convinced adversaries are towards them.

These angry unbelievers are mostly to be found in

THE NEW BREECH-LOADER.

IT has been represented or implied by some of our contemporaries that it is proposed to continue the manufacture of Snider-Enfield rifles, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Breech-loading Committee in favour of the Martini-Henry. This statement is founded on a misapprehension of the true state of the case. There is, we understand, no intention whatever of ignoring the Committee's recommendation. On the contrary, we believe that some Martini-Henry rifles for experimental issue to the troops are to be put in hand at once, and steps will be taken to adapt the machinery at Enfield for the production of a larger number of the arm, for trial on a more extended scale. If these trials prove satisfactory, the rate of manufacture will be increased, and the wholesale rearmament of the troops and navy with Martini-Henry rifles will commence. But, meanwhile, the Snider-Enfield remains the service rifle of our regular troops, and, until a thorough trial of the proposed arm has been made, must so continue. Under these circumstances, the store of new Enfield rifles having become exhausted by their conversion into Snider-Enfields, it is necessary to manufacture a few thousand new Sniders to meet present requirements; a step which has been rendered the more necessary by Mr. Cardwell's decision to arm about 20,000 militia with the Snider this summer. Therefore to this extent the manufacture of Snider-Enfield rifles will continue. But this is a very different thing from perpetuating the manufacture of Snider rifles on a large scale. No more will be made than are absolutely required. Advant

MR. GATHORNE HARDY.

(Spectator.)

MR. GATHORNE HARDY is considered by many of the Conservatives to be the true pillar and corner-stone of their party. His Conservatism is not moth-eaten by speculative doubts like Mr. Disraeli's, nor dangerously undermined at the most important points by frigid, clear business sense like Lord Stanley's. He is full of an obtuse enthusiasm which renders him deaf to the tendencies and ideas of the world external to his own habits of mind. He is one of the most fluent speakers in the House of Commons, and in a literary sense, of all fluent speakers he is the least interesting. There is no depth and play in his voice, no flexibility in his thought, no *scale* in his emphasis, no variety in his manner. He once assailed his favourite enemies, if we may be allowed the expression, the Jatitudinarians of the Church, amidst the uproarious cheers of the rank and file on his own side, as the advocates of a "misty and muddy" religious system. The words, like most of Mr. Hardy's oratorical adjectives, were singularly ill-adapted to the Church Liberals in general, amongst whom are to be found the men of sharpest and most lucid, even where they not of the deepest and most powerful, thought whom the Church contains. But if these epithets were not descriptive of the men at whom they were cast, they were in a certain sense very expressive of the mind of the speaker who cast them. There is nothing like keenness of discrimination about Mr. Hardy's eloquence. As he warms up into ardour, a thicker film than usual falls upon his intellectual eye. As Mr. Disraeli warms to his work, his phrases are sure to become more delicate and subtle in their wit, so as to imprint themselves on the literary memory. As Lord Stanley warms to his work, his phrases are sure to become more incisive and firmly outlined, so as to imprint themselves on the practical memory. But as Mr. Hardy warms to his work, though the language becomes more vehement, it also becomes less descriptive of anything but the deeply-ingrained habits of his own political nature. He becomes eloquent by becoming more and more self-involved. His force as a speaker is neither in logic nor in imagination. He does not grapple with the reason of his foes; he does not conjure up a new world before their eyes which shakes the impressions and prepossessions they have formed. He only works himself up into a sort of dull smouldering heat, which is infectious to those who already agree with him, but which has absolutely no power at all over those who differ from him. There is nothing playful, nothing radiant, nothing arresting, nothing comprehensive and large, nothing keen and lucid, nothing kindling about his style. When he moves his own party most, he seems to have attained his fire by a method analogous to that attributed to certain savage tribes of rubbing one piece of wood against another till one of them is kindled. There is something excessively wooden even about his earnestness, which is genuine enough. It seems to be the earnestness, not of a contentious reason, nor of an excited imagination, but of a moral habit so tenacious as to be ignited into a sort of slow fire by the attrition of opposition. There is not one of the leaders of the Conservative party who seems so destitute of the faculty of intellectual survey or wide moral sympathy. Mr. Hardy has more vigour than Sir Stafford Northcote, but Sir Stafford Northcote's intellect is broad and speculative compared with his. Mr. Hardy has more vigour than Sir John Pakington; but Sir John Pakington's sympathies are wide and generous compared to his. Sir Stafford Northcote has,—one after-dinner speech excepted,—always been moderate and cautious in his defence of ecclesiastical restrictions. Sir John Pakington took up the defence of the Conscience Clause and of a wide educational measure with a warmth that almost alienated a large party of Church Conservatives. But Mr. Hardy, from the beginning of his career as a heaven-born representative of country clergymen to his last great speech on the Irish Church, has never yet betrayed the glimmer of a political mind too wide for his creed, or of a political sympathy that went beyond it. Were he ever to lead the Conservative party, he would be such a leader for them as they have not had since the time of Mr. Perceval. Every one has read Sydney Smith's sketch of Mr. Perceval walking to Hampstead Church in advance of his dozen children, "with their faces washed and their hair pleasingly combed, while all Ireland was ready to rise in exasperation at his treatment of the Roman Catholics." Mr. Gathorne Hardy is the Mr. Perceval of our own time, —no doubt a shade or two more liberal, as the whole atmosphere of political thought is more liberal than it was sixty years since. Like Mr. Perceval, Mr. Gathorne Hardy has "poor powers of reasoning and none of imagination." Like him, he has strong religious convictions, and in "regard to purpose and persistency," is as Miss Martineau describes Mr. Perceval, "among the few strong members of the Conservative Cabinet." Like him, his political faults, arise "from the narrowness of his intellectual range, and by no means from any harshness, hypocrisy, or pride in the temper of the man." Like him, he is upright, honourable, amiable, everything that is worthy outside the intellectual conditions of statesmanship,—look, for instance, at his steadiness in supporting the report of Mr. Justice Martin on the corruption of Norwich last Thursday, against the special pleas of his own party. But like him, too, it seems to us quite possible that if Mr. Gathorne Hardy ever came to rule the country as the head of a powerful Conservative party, he would be quite capable of ruling in so narrow a spirit as to render himself far better hated by the people than the most unprincipled of all the statesmen of our century.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy earned his University seat mainly perhaps by the very debate by which Mr. Gladstone lost his, though gaining in its place his present great position at the head of the most powerful Liberal Government of this generation,—we refer to the Irish Church debate of 1865, which was the germ and omen of the great conflict now going on. From that speech in March, 1865, to the great speech of March, 1869, Mr. Gathorne Hardy's position has only altered by becoming somewhat narrower, harder, less statesmanlike. Four years ago he did, at least admit that to establish the Church of a small minority of the people in any land was a great "anomaly." Last week there was not a trace of any such admission; he could see nothing in Ireland but a large county of the United Kingdom, and denounced Mr. Gladstone's proposal to treat Ireland "differently" from England, as if there were no difference of treatment involved in the supply of the same provision for totally different wants,—as if, for instance, it were treating the deaf man and the weak-sighted man more alike to provide both with an ear-trumpet adapted to the former, or both with a pair of spectacles suited to the latter, than it would be to provide the ear-trumpet only for the one and the pair of spectacles only for the other. Compare Mr. Hardy's speech of 1865 with his speech of 1869, and though you will see the strong general resemblance —the identity of fallacies and the unity of prejudice in both,—there is a clear difference in favour of the former, and unfavourable to the latter. Not that we intend to imply for a moment that Mr. Hardy's political creed has changed by one iota. The fixity of the so-called fixed stars is rapid motion in relation to the fixity of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's ecclesiastical politics. The slightly increased rigidity, —the completer petrifaction or ossification of his views since that period,—is not to be ascribed to any change in him, but only to the irritating influence of a suggested practical change upon his political tenacity. . . .

We doubt much, therefore, if Mr. Gathorne Hardy has any prospect of high promotion, as a subaltern officer, so long as he consents to take orders from chiefs of wider mind, he will always be useful to his party,—rallying them with his stentorian, but wooden enthusiasm, to cries which his chiefs will decline to utter for themselves, but are not sorry to find a subordinate at times ready to raise. But the time seems gone by when even the Conservative party can be led by such a chief as Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S EXPERIMENT.

(Spectator.)

MISS BURDETT COUTTS is trying to do a very bold, a very disinterested, and, as we think, a very beneficial thing. She has put up her own name among those of the candidates for the office of Guardian in Bethnal Green. This cannot have been done to protect her own interests, though she is a considerable proprietor in the parish, for she could have seated an agent in the Board with the greatest ease, and so exerted her influence without any of the worry and loss of time attendant upon personal responsibility in office, but as part of her labours for the benefit of the poor on her own estate and its neighbourhood. She wishes, apparently, for the practical acquaintance with the management of the poor which can only be obtained by actual contact with the machinery for relieving them, and we heartily hope the electors will have the sense to return her to the Board. The largest single owner in the district, long noted for successful philanthopy, and gifted, it is said, with the talents for business which Englishmen are accustomed to deny to women,—though women manage half the business operations of the Continent,—the rate-payers of Bethnal Green could have no better representative, and the poor no more efficient friend. Already Miss Burdett Coutts's property is the best managed in the district, and although this may be due to the competent agency which great wealth can always secure, still, the agents of any proprietor are sure to reflect pretty accurately his motives. It is not, however, for the sake of one wealthy woman, however charitable, or one district, however poverty-stricken, that we notice this election. It will, we hope, if Miss Burdett Coutts is elected, set an invaluable precedent. There is no public function to which women are so unmistakably adapted, none in which their influence would be so directly beneficial, as that of Guardians of the poor. They would, as we believe, bring an entirely new and highly civilizing influence into the entire administration of the Poor-Rates, but let us believe all their bitterest critics say of them, and still their very disqualifications for ordinary public life will in this capacity be qualifications. The parishes want Guardians who will be at once mean and humane, impulsive and troublesome; who will get five-farthings' worth for a penny, yet never close their hearts to distress; who will, when needful, set political economy at defiance, but will always go "rummaging and ferreting about," inquiring into the minute and the trivial and the obscure; and women, by their enemies' testimony, will do all these things. They have eyes such as men never have. Thousands of men must have seen that the bedridden incurables in workhouse hospitals were left without pillows, yet that shocking cruelty was left to be remedied by a woman who devised a pillow-stuffing almost without cost. Years ago we pointed out how greatly the House of Commons needed a wife, some one to do that minute work which is at once so necessary and so wearisome, but it does not need one nearly as much as an average Board of Guardians. Half the waste of these committees is caused by minute plunder such as a woman would instantly detect, half their failures arise from a want of the sympathy a woman would be sure to feel, half their "cruelties" are owing to the absence of that microscopic supervision which a woman alone will be at the pains to give. Imagine a guardian with an eye for dirt, who could not be snubbed upon the subject of bedding, and who would be a match for the matron and the nurses at their own trade. We do not expect that of Miss Burdett Coutts, whose work in life is of a different kind, but we should expect it if the clergyman's wife were a guardian as well as her husband. All the benefits which the great hospitals have derived from the introduction of lady nurses would be extended to the workhouses, and their mere right of comment in an official capacity would remedy many of the most glaring abuses, more especially in those horrible dens, ill-managed workhouse infirmaries. No superintendence Mr. Goschen could devise would be half as ubiquitous, as searching, or as relentless at that which women like Miss Nightingale, Miss Carpenter, Miss Twining, or many another female philanthropist could establish, if once invested with official authority; and scarcely any check upon corruption could be so permanent or self-acting. Their mere power of entry without asking permission would keep all in the work-house on the *qui vive*, while their representations at the Board would be sure of attention, if only from the certainty that they must be disinterested. The housewifely instinct is the very thing wanting to Boards of Guardians, and it would be communicated, with many other things, by the presence of lady members, who would, moreover, have a relation such as men can never perfectly establish with the majority of the recipients of relief,—the women and the children. For ourselves, we believe that women would, when once weighted with responsibility, distinctly increase the business capacity of the Boards, and prove as efficient as they are found in the administration of great societies like that of St. Vincent de Paul; but if they did not, they would certainly introduce into all workhouses, pauper asylums, and pauper schools the influence which is of all others most required,—that of civilization—an influence, moreover, not always unneeded in Guardians' meetings.

THE CITY OF THE SIMPLE.

(Spectator.)

IN the whole world there can be nothing quite so bizarre, so eerie, so utterly unlike preconceived ideas, so at variance with everything one ever heard, or read of, or saw, as the town of Gheel. At least, that is our impression while fresh from the vivid account of the place, just published by the Author of the *Flemish Interiors*,* and will, we believe, be that of every one who thinks for half an hour over that remarkable little narrative. It is strange to enter Pompeii, and see the life of two thousand years ago still petrified around you; and it must be still more strange to observe the Cambodian ruins, to study those endless flying arches which no man in Asia could reproduce, and which were piled in almost wanton profusion by a race whose very name has been obliterated by some unknown calamity; but a visit to Gheel, a place where all are free and half are mad,—where the sane and the insane are indistinguishable,—where the children are bred up at the knees of madmen, and old people do not fear monomaniacs,—where the strongest tradition is the lore of mental medicine, and the liveliest commerce the lodging of the insane,—where a mother has been known to place her child in the arms of a furious maniac because her duty was to pacify him,—where the inns are hospitals, the farmhouses cells, the tradesmen warders, the workwomen nurses, the Government a mad doctor, the passers-by patients, the history for twelve hundred years a vast register of mania,—a visit to such a place must be the strangest of all. Yet such a place exists, and has existed from the days of Charlemagne, in one of the best known countries in the world; and yet unique as it is, both in history and in circumstances, it has almost escaped European, and more especially British, attention. For more than twelve hundred years, it is believed, has the little town of Gheel, twenty-six miles south-east of Antwerp, with the villages about it, been a great asylum for lunatics, and its people for forty generations a population of warders, till they have grown to understand mental disease as it were by instinct, and their relation to men so afflicted appears radically to differ from that of the rest of mankind. That fear of lunacy which must be instinctive with some races, or lunatics could never have been so cruelly treated in the West, while almost reverenced in the East, has been by long and traditional habit totally eradicated, and with it has departed all disposition to oppression, and every vestige of the desire to mock. Lunatics are to the Gheelois simply afflicted persons, whom it is their traditional business to protect and if possible to cure, but who are welcome to town as tourists to Florence or Lucerne, and excite an interest almost of the same kind, though gentler and nobler in its manifestations. There, and there alone in the world, they are made part of the population. There, "where they come and go as they please, they feel themselves as much at liberty as the other inhabitants of the place, and recognize no inequality in their condition, and there we find they act as they see others act, and it never occurs to them to complain of their position. What should they seek to escape from? the whole place is theirs; if they leave the house, no one asks them whither they are going, or how long they will be absent; and if, through inadvertence, they wander along the road which takes them out of the village, it is never with a view to withdraw themselves, and they are only too thankful to be brought back." If they are actively dangerous they are placed in the farm-houses scattered over the vast heath or "Campine" (campagna) which surrounds Gheel, or, if a little less dangerous, in an intermediate circle; but the great majority, including men whom we should deem dangerous monomaniacs, are billeted in Gheel itself; every inhabitant of the 600 householders, though he pursues some ordinary trade or handicraft, being also a professional "nourricier." Once received,—and he is always welcomed to his home by a little family festival,—the patient is left to himself, not watched, not restrained, unless his fits render a padded ankle-chain a necessity for his own protection, but forced or even requested to work, but allowed to join in it or in household occupations if he will,—left in fact, as free as he would be in any city in which his passport must be viséd before leaving. The lunatics assemble even in the inn at will, and our traveller, as he arrived, was informed that of the group of twelve seated in the inn parlour chatting, laughing, smoking, and drinking beer, one-half were lunatics, and in a few moments obtained full confirmation of the statement. The worthy Gheelois do not mind, have no more feeling about the presence of such patients than Englishmen would have about the presence of a few guests with gout, and treat their strange fellow-townsmen as skilfully as if they were all mad doctors. This is the more remarkable, because no trace of special capacity or feeling is to be found in the surrounding province or the neighbouring towns, where, on the contrary, the dread and dislike of lunacy are manifested with unusual strength. The quality, fostered of late, no doubt, by self-interest, has been a speciality of the Gheelois for centuries, and is due, like the success of many beast-tamers, in the first place, to a total absence of fear. There is more in it, however, than this, a sort of intuitive shrewdness as to the most complicated of all the phenomena of madness, namely, the permanent motives of the mad, and as to the means of suspending a dangerous fit by turning the mind from its contemplation of the then dominant idea. We quote from a mass of similar instances a story in illustration of each of these points. One of the patients was incessantly threatening suicide, till his "nourricier," a cobbler, who had been attentively studying his boarder, at last remarked to him—

"'I'll tell you what it is, Yvon, you've talked of this so often that I am quite tired of the subject, and I am persuaded you are right, and that the best thing you can do is try the window, since you are not satisfied with going out at the door.'—'But I shall be killed!' replied the lunatic, completely taken aback by the coolness of his host.—'Oh, this is *your* look-out; see here, I'll help you as far as opening the window goes, but the rest you must do for yourself.' And he rose and deliberately opened the lattice, which was only one story from the ground, and below it was a dungheap, reaching fully half the distance. 'Now,' he continued, 'I am going down to dinner, so I'll say "good-bye," for I suppose you don't want *me*.'—If the cobbler felt any alarm for the result of his experiment, he was soon reassured, for the lunatic, looing steadily at him to see if he could possibly be in earnest, walked to the casement and closed it, observing, 'To dinner, you said? Well, I don't mind if I dine too; I can do this afterwards.'"

Another patient, who was considered doubtful, furious at the incessant though guarded watch kept over him, seized a huge pair of tailor's shears, and declared that he would murder his "nourricière":—

"'The woman, who doubtless from her long familiarity with the various forms of this frightful malady, had preserved all her presence of mind, rose from her seat, and holding her child between herself and the weapon, placed herself in front of him, gradually making him back till he reached a low chair at the farther end of the room, into which he dropped. No sooner was he seated than she threw the child into his lap, and taking advantage of the state of surprise into which he was struck, she nimbly gained the door, rushed from the room, and turned the key upon this singular group. The baby, naturally alarmed at the suddenness of the transaction, began to scream violently, to the great consternation of the maniac, whose thoughts were thus drawn from himself; and, strange as it may seem, the voice of the lunatic was heard through the door soothing and pacifying the child."

The mother fainted outside, but the child was unharmed, and when the door was opened the attack had entirely passed away. Such scenes are, however, rare, for the patients, unharrassed by confinement, never contradicted, never compelled to compulsory idleness, learn to control themselves, go out into the fields when afflicted with the desire to rave, tear up worthless articles when the destructive fit is on them, and acquire the most touching attachment for those with whom they reside, an attachment constantly reciprocated, and extending even to the children, who, "reared from their earliest years with, and often by, these unhappy creatures, acquire a tender veneration for their infirmity, and the affectionate sympathy reciprocally entertained between them and the children is almost incredible to a stranger." A child is as safe with them as if they were sane, though, as we have said, the lunatics move about at will, pursue all trades, wander on all roads, and even frequent the inn—where, however, excess in drinking is prohibited by heavy penalties on the landlord,—only sixty-eight out of some eight hundred being under the smallest physical restraint. The cures under this treatment are numerous, though the statistics are not given, but the main result is the comparative happiness experienced by human beings who must otherwise be wretched.

To us the most curious fact in all this strange history is not the conduct of the lunatics, who, though free, are really under the most steadfast of all supervisions, that of an entire population, but that of the Gheelois townsmen. In themselves they are rough peasants or workmen very like ordinary Flemings, with no special education or peculiarities, yet it is certain that they have acquired a special temper of mind towards the insane, a fearlessness, a gentleness, and, as it were, a reverence which are exhibited by all classes alike, by women as well as men, which extend even to the children, and are deemed by great physicians absolutely peculiar to themselves. Much, no doubt, is due to the life-long character of their occupation, much to the skilful training of a succession of superintendents, invested apparently with considerable legal powers, and much to the relation between their pursuit and their incomes; but after all these allowances, something still remains not easily to be accounted for,—an intuitive relation, so to speak, between themselves and the insane which can only be traced to the effect of a habitude continued during centuries, an explanation which suggests problems almost stranger than the one it solves. Clearly, such an occupation is in this one department equivalent to cultivation, but then does hereditary cultivation increase the inborn faculty for receiving culture? If it does, the human race has a future to which its past is nothing; but if it does, why do hereditary priesthoods always tend to intellectual stereotype?

Gheel: the City of the Simple. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors." London: Chapman and Hall.

UNWELCOME FACTS.

EVER since Eve ate that apple, her decendants have gone on prying into good and evil, careless of results; indeed a considerable number of them have held, and now hold that knowledge and good, ignorance and evil are convertible terms. The poet Gray took a different view, and one more congenial to my feelings at all events, for the people who devote their lives to making science popular have succeeded in impressing the folly of wisdom very strongly on my mind.

Do you not sympathise with the poor Brahmin who flattered himself that he had never taken life, until some officious European showed him a minute portion of his daily food in a microscope, and reduced him to despair? I declare that if I knew the exact well in which truth resides I would clap the lid on and sit upon it. I always thought my teeth were sound enough until Jones persuaded me to go to his dentist's and have them looked at, when it appeared that half of them required to have holes bored in them, which were crammed afterwards with gold. The man's instrument slipped and went through my cheek; I had to pay half-a-guinea a tooth, and I have had imaginary twinges in one or other of them ever since. Green paper, it seems, will salivate you; I like green paper, and it never did me any harm before its character was taken away by the daily journals; now of course I feel poisoned by it. I wonder whether the pigs have been pleased to become convalescent, and if we may venture on a bit of bacon or a sausage for breakfast without fear of meeting with the fate of Herod? Do you ever drink champagne now that you know that there are only a million bottles produced every year and a billion drunk?

Do the newspapers which are principally read by the real artisans often contain extracts from the *Lancet* upon subjects affecting their condition, I wonder? Does the stone-mason know that he is condemned to blindness; the wool-carder that his lungs are being injured by every breath he draws; the painter that a peculiar form of colic has marked him for its own; the soldier that his knapsack is doing something to his heart, and his stock would necessitate apoplexy if he were a little better fed? Because the happiness of the people must be immensely increased, if each individual sees disease and death in the occupation which he is obliged to pursue.

What strong nerves modern boating men must have! I was fond of a bit of rowing myself some twenty years ago, but certainly I should never have had pluck to train for a race if I had known what was going on inside me all the while. Read this extract from a medical paper, which has been copied into many lay ones:—

"During the summer of the present year, Dr. Fraser, F. R. S. E., of the University of Edinburgh, undertook a number of accurate observations on the effects of rowing on the circulation, upon the crew of one of the University boats. The sphymograph was used automatically, [how painful that, whatever it means, must be!] to record the pulse movements, and his observations may prove of some interest in relation to recent discussions on the probably injurious effects of rowing exercise. The observations were prolonged throughout the greater period of training. He presents, in Humphry's *Journal of Physiology*, woodcuts of the pulse tracings of the stroke oar. The tracings obtained, all show that an extremely large quantity of blood is being circulated with great rapidity. It is obvious that, in the great majority of functional and organic diseases of the vascular system, such a position could not possibly be maintained. The author believes that such diseases may be detected by the use of the sphymograph in time to prevent further mischief; the examination being made immediately before the boat is entered, and a few minutes after a moderate pull has been indulged in."

Let Sparta be no more mentioned, our modern youth eclipses the old heroism. I hear the groans wrung from the noble eight, as the fearful sphymograph is applied automatically; (I wonder if they give a touch of it to the saucy coxswain); I see them leave the dressing-room, pale but firm, and enter their boat. They start each man knowing exactly what he is going to inside him. The stroke says to himself, "now for helping on that aneurism," and quickens the pace. Number seven, with a sigh for his lungs, answers to the appeal; number six thinks his spleen will just last till after the races, and strains his feet against the stretcher; and so on to bow. Tiank goodness that I got my boating in the days when blisters and raws were all the physical ills we knew how to anticipate, and no cruel surgeon stood in the boat yard ready to make automatical sphymographic woodcuts of our pulse tracings.

I know a man of generous disposition, who likes to live close up to his slender income, and once thought he was patronising the local bank by keeping a balance of £20 or £30 there. After a good many years he chanced to learn that £100 was the lowest balance they cared to be troubled with, and that they considered they were conferring a favour on him in receiving his dividends. Ever since he discovered that unlucky fact he has been wretched. Now he has closed his account, and keeps all he is worth in his desk or pocket. The consequence is that he has been garotted and robbed once, and his house attempted immediately after three quarter days, so that he sleeps with a revolver under his pillow, and as he is a very nervous man will probably shoot himself ere long.

The comfort of my own life has been seriously impaired by letters which appeared in the daily papers some litte time ago on the subject of Tipping. On leaving a friend's house I had been in the habit of giving some one something, according to length of stay, and other circumstances. The servants seemed pleased and glad to see me next time I came, so I supposed it was all right, and felt happy. But now I learn that such fees are far below what is expected; no one will tell me exactly what *is* the correct standard to pay by, and my comfort in visiting is gone. There is also the matter of railway porters; I have positively been simple enough to take the intimation that they are not allowed to receive gratuities in its literal sense, and thought that their civility and attention was part of their business. But the letters written *against* the practice of feeing porters opened my eyes; I know now that the man who gets me a cab before the train has stopped, and puts my luggage into it so promptly, does so because he thinks I look like a man who will give him a sixpence; and, as I cannot bring miself to obtaining his civility on false pretences—for I suppose one must be considered responsible for one's facial expression,—I to give him sixpence; and, as I feel that it is wrong, and unfair to poorer passengers who have an equal claim on his labour, and possibly a greater necessity for saving time, I am uncomfortable. Unpleasant political facts sometimes overflow their ordinary channels, and flood the papers, making the nervous tremble in their shoes. I do not mean Party prognostications of evil, which we listen to with our tongues in our cheeks, but Imperial. Is our army quite inadequate for the defence of the country? Could an invading force land on our shores, and grasp London with the ease which is periodically pointed out to us? Would our artillery be immediately silenced by the more effective guns which any continental power might bring into the field? Above all, is the money we spend in ship-building really thrown away?

Well, I suppose we must hope that a millennium, either Cumming's or Buckle's, is at hand, and that the powerful will be merciful, and leave us alone: otherwise, we must hit as hard as we can, and trust that after all our enemies may blunder too.—*Once a Week.*

FLUNKEYISM.

PROVINCIAL flunkeyism is probably not more genuine or intense than the same quality as found in wider circles of society. But it is more grandiloquent in its exhibitions, and more serenely unconscious of extravagance and ridicule. And in no places is it so rampant, perhaps, as in these quiet, picturesque little country towns which have nestled for centuries each under the shadow of the feudal mansion of the neighbouring grandee. The Wiltshire papers give us a full account of the proceedings at "a grand concert by a choral society" at Wilton, where Mr. Gladstone has been on a visit to Lady Herbert of Lea, into whose gentle keeping the adjoining domain, together with the allegiance of the townsmen, has fallen for the present. The local incense expended on this occasion was overpowering. The Rev. D. Olliver declared that it was "a very memorable occasion, for they had been honoured with the presence of the Premier of this great country; and he thought a portion of the school fund might be used to place a brass plate where Mr. Gladstone had that evening sat." We remember to have seen in our youth the inscription which marked the spot on which Louis XVIII. had placed his foot on landing at Boulogne. But our reverend orator seems to have devised a still more striking and original manner of doing honour to the persons of distinguished men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,568
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	490,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860	£ 73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. P. HENBY, Agent in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11 3/4d.		"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 5/8d.		"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11 1/2d.		"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends on which being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 30th April 1869. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 866.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April.....Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. 3 0
Bombay Do. Do. 3 0
Official Monthly Do. 1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Hooks, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—For sale, one pair of horizontal high and low pressure condensing Steam Engines, of 200 nominal horse power, to work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinders 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylinders 76 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spare fly wheel 24 feet in diameter. These engines are a first class job, and new and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued Steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job. With ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished wrought iron Shafting Couplings for do.; belt pulleys for do.; and pedestals complete with brasses, for do.

A quantity of cast iron Steam Pipes, bevel wheels, and spouts; 580 assorted patent Lubricators; 331 feet of inch Steam Pipe; 251 feet of 1¼ inch do.; and 251 feet of 2 inch do.; 250 feet of 1 inch Gas Tube; 250 feet of 1¼ inch do.; with a quantity of Elbows, Tees, and Sockets, &c. for do.; 9 Bourdon's Steam Gauges; 2 Hopkinson's Mercurial Steam Guages; 1 Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, which was intended for the George III. Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, to be sold a bargain. Apply to H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Fort.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Bolting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Copper Punches, to punch 1 inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pinches.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. Main and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
CHEMISTS;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infants's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.
MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of TRAVELLERS and UNCOUNTRY RESIDENTS—suitable for INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, or PROFESSIONAL use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only House in the Presidency.)
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
Cataract, Concave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIA PEBB